OIL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1906

California Still Holds First Place, Producing a Fourth of Supply.

WYOMING HEADS THE LIST FOR OIL VALUE

Average Price of Wyoming Oil Is Seven Dollars Per Barrel.

The production of petroleum in the United States during the year 1906 was 126,493,936 barrels, having a total value of \$92,444,735.

This output was furnished by the five great fields as follows: Appalachian field, 27,741,472 barrels; Lima-Indiana-Illinois 21,951,711 barrels; Mid-Continent field, 21,718,648 barrels; Gulf field, 21,645, 425 barrels; California field, 33,098,598 barreis; and from scattered States and areas. chiefly Colorado and Wyoming, 338,082

chiefy Colorado and Wyoning, 355,052 arrels.

The State production is shown in the following table:

Quantity and value of crude petroleum produced in the United States in 1906, by States—

State,	Barrels	due	verage Price Per Barrel
California Colorado Illinois Indiana	33,098,598 327,582 4,397,050 7,673,477		. 802 745
Indian Ter'y, Oklahoma, Kansas	21,718,648		
Kentucky. Tennessee Louisiana Michigan,	1,213,548 9,077,528	1,031,629 3,557,838	.850 .392
Missouri New York Obio Pennsylvania Fexas Vest Virginia	10,256,893 12,567,897 10,120,935	4,890 1,995,377 16,997,000 16,596,943 6,565,578 16,170,293 49,000	1.397 1.605 1.149 1.618 522 1.598 7.000

*Estimated.

As to the rank of the various States in the production of petroleum, California furnished nearly one-fourth of the total output and still holds first place as to quantity, and Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma jointly hold second place. If the production of these States were separated, however, it is probable that Indian Territory would fall into seventh place, while the other two would be much farther down in the list. Ohio occupies third place, and is followed by Texas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, Colorado, Wyoming, Michigan and Missouri, in the order named.

In value of oll produced Ohio stands first, with Pennsylvania and West Virginia second and third. Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, jointly, have fourth place, and California fifth. The order of the other producing States in value of output is, Indiana, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, Colorado, Wyoming, Michigan and Missouri.

The greater part of the oll from the

Missouri.

The greater part of the oil from the California and Gulf fields is consumed as fuel, but only a small proportion of that produced in other fields is so utilized. Any of the oils can be made to produce

UTAH SMELTING CO.

OGDEN, UTAH. BUYERS OF ORES



THE COMMERCIAL NATION-AL BANK BY REASON OF ITS STRONG FINANCIAL STANDING, IS IN A PARTICU-LARLY ADVANTAGEOUS PO-SITION TO CARE FOR YOUR

TOUR ACCOUNT WILL BE WELCOMED.

4 Per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts of \$1 and Up

Life is Too Short

To spend so much of it in a barber shop and every gentleman shaves himself. It's easy, too, saves time and money, and does away with exasperating waits.

We would like you to see what a complete stock of shaving supplies we have. All kinds of razors, brushes, strops, soaps and all the little niceties in creams, toilet waters and powders for the finishing

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

Tribune Agents in Nevada

Tribune Agents in Nevada.
Copies of The Tribune will be found on sale in Nevada at the following:
Cullente—John Shier.
Cherry Creek—Grey & Collins.
Ely—Thomas O'Dalovich; Grace Faxon;
Walden & Burnett.
Elko—A. H. Cochrane.
Goldfield—Louie Polin.
Las Vegas—Wilson Drug Co.
Manhattan—North & Ferguson.
Pioche—A. A. Carman, Ploche Drug Co.
Rosebud—Thomas & Inglis.
Rhyolite—H. Livingston.
Tonopah—T. A. Oldfather; A. H. Rounsevell.

Yerington-G. E. Leavitt & Son

more or less of a commercial product. In an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1906," prepared for the United States geological survey by W. T. Griswold, the most important features of the petroleum industry in 1905 are summarized as follows:

1. The extension in area and the increased daily production of oil in the Mid-Continent field.

2. The expansion of the area in Illinois from which oil is being produced, from its original discovery near Casey southeastward into Lawrence county.

3. The growth of the consumption of fuel oil in California, which in 1906 exceeded the total production of the State for the year.

4. The failing off in production of the for the year.

4. The falling off in production of the pools of the Coastal Plain district of the

5. The continued decrease in the aver-age daily production from the Appala-chian field

chian field

6. The laying of the second pipe line from the Mid-Continent field to Whiting, Ind., and the building of a pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama for the delivery of oil from the California field to the Atlantic ocean.

NUMEROUS USES OF COPPER IN THE ARTS

The three principal uses to which cop per is now turned are: The manufactur

The three principal uses to which copper is now turned are: The manufacture of electrical machinery, and the transmission of electrical current; in the composition of alloys, principally brass, for stationary engines, locomotives, railroad cars, automobiles, and for arms and ammunition, and in architecture, where it replaces from and lead, says the Mining and Scientific Press.

Glancing at the three sources of consumption, the draft on copper for telegraph wires, trolley lines, long-distance transmission, and other electrical purposes, is of comparatively recent date, and is doubtless very large—probably about one-third of the world's supply goes into this new industry; but comparatively little of it is actually consumed, though a great deal of it is through carelessness wasted during the installation of plants. The copper remains in service with little waste, or goes back to the refineries as scrap. But the demand for this purpose will not fall off. The urban and interurban mileage of trolley lines in the United States is between 30,000 and 40,000 miles. They have been built within very recent years, and new lines are reticulating the country. No substitute for copper in this class of roads has been suggested, for though aluminum may indifferently replace copper for current transmission, it cannot bear the wear and tear of the trolley. Gradually, also, the motor will displace the locomotive on all our present seam roads where traffic is dense, and though the third rail instead of the trolley. Gradually, also, the motor will deprese the locomotive on all our present seam roads where traffic is dense, and though the third rail instead of the trolley we will be used, the amount of copper which goes into the transmission, the generators, the motors and all subsidiary appliances will increase the proportionate demand for the metal by electricians.

The amount of copper which enters brass and other alloys it is difficult to determine. From information derived from several of our large railroad systems I would infer

tems I would infer that about five grains of copper are consumed and actually go out of existence per car mile. This would represent about 5000 tons of copper consumed by our railroads per annum for this purpose alone. Automobiles must make a new and very heavy call on, copper, and the demand for stationary engines and steamboats is increasing with the growing industrial activity of the country. The quantity used up in wal material and ammunition—during peace and war—is very great. In spite of probable fluctuations in the brass trade, there will be a large and satisfactory average growth.

But when we come to the third principal use for copper, that is, in the building and house-furnishing trade, we find it playing the part of an article of luxury. Our forefathers were satisfied with wrought-fron raillings in their city houses, beautiful examples of which still exist in all the west-side streets of the old residential portion of New York City. Now we must have bronze balustrades in our paintial offices, hoteis and private buildings. Brass or bronze hinges or locks, gas fixtures, etc., appear in profusion in our houses and railroad cars, and brass and copper have driven out lead for roof-ing and plumbing. When copper is and copper have driven out lead for roofng and plumbing. When copper is
bundant and sells at a moderate price,
is the most desirable material for these
urposes, but as it becomes rarer and
earer, substitutes for it will be used,
is long, however, as money is forthcomng, the public taste for brass or bronze
fill be gratified, and probably more of
the world's supply will go into archicture and house-furnishing than in any
ther use

From the above review of the sources of supply and the sources of demand, it would seem that while there is no risk of copper becoming a rare metal in the near future, it will certainly have to be extracted from much leaner cres at an increased cost. Also while there is no increased cost. Also while there is no reason to believe that its consumption, in the arts will grow less, there are metals which can be substituted for it, should the popular taste or financial exigencies require.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD DURING LAST YEAR

The production of gold in the United States during 1996, according to the recently published completed compilation of Mr. George E. Roberts, retired director of the mint was 4.565,339 fine ounces, of a value of \$94,373,800, the silver production amounted to 56,517,900 fine ounces, of a commercial value of \$35,255,490. The production of these metals for the preceding year was \$88,199,700 gold and \$34,221,976 silver.

Colorado showed the greatest loss in gold, the failing off amounting to \$2,766,700; Alaska gold gained \$6,329,500 and Nevada \$3,919,500, as compared with the year 1995. Colorado's decrease in silver output vias 495,400 ounces, while that of Montana was 914,400 cunces; Arizona gained 363,500 ounces. California 435,500 ounces, Idaho 710,600 ounces and Utah 1,188,200 ounces.

1188,200 ounces.
On October 14th Mr. Frank A. Leach, formerly superintendent of the San Francisco branch mint, entered upon his duties as director.—Mining Reporter.

NO CAUSE TO FEAR BIG DROP IN SILVER

The quotations on silver have been somewhat lower during the mast ten days, but there is a widespread belief that the fluctuation of the earlier days of the month will not be repeated soon. This belief is based on the fact that the Indian government is again in evidence as a strong buyer, indicating the depletion of its accumulated stock, and on the increased demand for bar metal in the London market. Wheat prices, both in Liverpool and Chicago, have shown signs of breaking, and this has strengthened the silver market, as did also the recent purchase (the first in over a month) of 200,000 ounces at 61.626 cents by the United States treasury department.

There appears to be no immediate occasion for alarm among silver producers that the price of the white metal will drop in sympathy with copper, lead and zinc.—Mining Reporter. -Mining Reporter.

Union Assay Office.

M. S. Hanauer, 152 S. West Temple. P. O. Box 1446. J. OBERNDORFER, STOCK BROKER, 161 S. Main. Tel. Bell 792.

HERE IS PECULIAR COPPER PROBLEM

While Local Production Is Reduced This Year the Imports Increase.

EXPORTS HAVE GONE BELOW LAST YEAR

Unique Situation Is Given in All Its Phases in Mining World.

Why there should be an increase in the Imports of copper this year equivalent to over 26 per cent, while domestic exports have fallen off nearly 22 per cent, and production generally has been curtailed as a result of the slump in market prices, is a subject worthy of careful consideration, says the Mining World.

The imports of copper for the two last calendar years were as below, in long tons of 2240 pounds:

Canada— 1905.		Changes,
Ore and matte 6.876	4,611	D.2,265
Metal 10,552 Mexico-	13,571	1. 3,029
Ore and matte 12,897	14.147	I. 1,250
Metal 45,824 Europe—	38,212	
Metal	16,386	L 1,773
Metal 718	10.552	1. 9,834
Ore and matte 2,595		
Total, ore and		T. 444
matte 22,368 Total metal 71,705	22,003 78,721	
Grand total cop. 94,078	100,723	
Re-exports 767	768	I 1
The second secon	1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	

Net imports ..93,306 99,955 I. 6,649 Net imports .93,308 99.955 I. 6,649
The consumption of copper in the
United States last year was approximately 302,229 long tons, and as the net
imports were 99,555 tons, it appears that
practically one-third of the domestic demand was supplied by foreign mines. A
striking feature also is that the exports
of domestic copper last year amounted
to 199,442 tons, equivalent to nearly twothirds of the production, and, singularly,
about twice as much as the quantity imabout twice as much as the quantity im-

The imports of copper into the United States for eight months this year amounted to \$2,548 long tons, of which all but 10,349 tons (in ore and matte) was refined metal. Of the total only 344 tons have been re-exported. The surprising rather the suggestive feature, of this year's imports, is that less copper as metal has been received from Mexico than was the case last year; whereas the imports from Europe, particularly Great Britain, have grown appreciably. It does seem queer why the imports from Europe for eight months this year should amount to 15,640 tons, an increase of over 51 per cent, as compared with 1996; while the domestic exports to Germany, France and other European countries, amounting to 106,741 tons for the same period, should record a falling off of 21 per cent. There has also been a marked increase in the imports from Japan, South America and certain other countries.

The possibility is that for the re-The imports of copper into the United tates for eight months this year

mainder of the year imports may con-tinue to grow, a fact not easily ex-plained when it is learned that domesplained when it is learned that domestic producers are trying hard to reduce their own stocks while consumers, to all outward appearances, are buying only in a hand-to-mouth way. We understand that quite a large part of the copper imported is to be refined in this country: and, as in the case of the Japanese product, the precious metals recovered in refining virtually pay the ocean freight. When the gold and silver is obtained in sufficient quantity to prepay the freight for the copper, then, naturally, the copper when marketed is nearly all profit. This fact may partly explain why certain importations have been encouraged, even with copper selling at about 10 cents per pound less than some months ago.

ago.

If we assume that the domestic production for eight months of 1997 was approximately 315,000 tons, and the stocks at a the refineries on January 1, 1997, amounting to 41,281 tons, and net imports of 82,204 tons, we have a total supply of 432,485 tons. Deducting from this total, domestic exports of 111,423 tons there remains a balance of 328,052 tons for eight months' consumption. But the sources demand, it is no risk netal in the have to be for the sources of copper amounting to no less than 65,000 tons. This would suggest that the have to be one sumption for eight months has been not far from 283,000 tons. What it will be for the remainder of the year is difficult to prophesy, but it can be said with some certainty that the larger exports will, in the face of curtailed production, so reduce stocks as to re-habilitate the metal market.

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BINGHAM CENTRAL MINING CO: BINGHAM STANDARD COPPER CO.

The stockholders of these two compa The stockholders of these two compa-nies who wish to gain the advantage of the steps taken and to be taken to con-solidate the properties of the two com-panies are requested to forward their stock certificates at once to H. P. Clark, cashier Commercial National bank, Salt Lake City, to be transmitted for exchange and conversion into shares of the Bing-ham Central-Standard company. The right of exchange may soon be withdrawn and stockholders must now act promptly. and stockholders must now act promptly.
BINGHAM CENTRAL - STANDARD

COMPANY,
By D. C. Jackling, Vice-President.
Wm. M. Bradley, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1997.

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FOR MURE THAN TWENTY YEARS we have made the cure of blood poison a specialty. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanentily Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old methods of treatment, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth. Sore Throat. Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body. Hair or Eyebrows failing out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page Book Free.

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is mostly in the lens. Our optical exper-ience teaches how to select lenses. You can see for yourself that the frames of all of this late importation are all right. COLUMBIAN OPTICAL COMPANY

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A liquid preparation for Face, Neck, Arms and Hands.) It's harmless, clean, refreshing. Cannot be detected.

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Does it in a moment. It is neither sticky nor greasy. Use it morning, noon and night, Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall. SAMPLE FREE. Lyon Mfg. Co. 42 South Fifth St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

RICH GOLD ORE IS

Hartford Nevada Company Is Preparing to Send in Fine Rock.

Special to The Tribune. CHERRY CREEK, Nev., Nov. 3 .- Some very rich finds are being made in this camp and work is steadily progressing in the mines, although little is being said about it outside. The richnes of the ore now being mined in some of the properties, justifies the claim of this camp that it is the richest gold district in White

From the Joanna mine, the property of the Hartford-Nevada Gold Mining company, there was made recently a shipment to the Taylor & Brunton Ore Sampling company, of Salt Lake, which ran as high as \$337 per ton. About the same time a mill run of second grade ore from the same mine, was made, which gave returns of \$75 per ton. The company is now preparing another shipment of a carload from the same property which bids fair to far exceed in value anything yet shipped from this camp. Assays during the past few days have shown values ranging from \$220 to \$1500 per ton, and the company confidently expects that a shipment of a carload averaging several hundred dollars per ton will be made shortly.

This ore is being taken from one of several parallel veins which have been opened for several hundred feet along the surface of the Joanna claim, and which as yet have not been developed at any point to a greater depth than 100 feet. A shaft house and hoisting plant are in course of erection at the No. 2 shaft for the purpose of sinking this to a depth of 200 to 300 feet, from which crossent will be made to cut the various veins at depth. Present showings justify the belief that greater depth will prove one of the best mines in this part of Nevada. pany, there was made recently a shipment to the Taylor & Brunton Ore

Do You Need Printing?

Before placing your orders for any kind of printing call on the Century Printing company, Salt Lake's printers, 165 and 167 South West Temple street, and get samples and prices. The most complete printing establishment in the West. Prompt work and reasonable prices our motto.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

Little Chief Mining and Milling company. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of mines, Tintle district, Juab county, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Little Chief Mining and Milling company, held on the 25th day of September, 1997, assessment No. 30 of one (1) cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation issued and outstanding, payable immediately to James P. Driscoll, secretary, at McCornick & Co.'s bank, corner of Mein and First South street. able immediately to James P. Driscell, secretary, at McCornick & Co.'s bank, corner of Main and First South streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Thursday, November 7, 1907, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, November 27, 1807, at 12 o'clock noon, at the company's office, room No. 114 Mercantile block, corner of Main and Third South streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale, JAMES P. DRISCOLL, Secretary, Corner of Main and First South streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Whits Pine county, Nevada, at Ely, Nevada, up to seven o'clock a. m., on the 2nd day of December. 1907, for the construction of a Court House and Jail, according to plans and specifications prepared by Chas. M. Finch and now on file at the office of the aforesaid County Clerk. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to said County Clerk in the sum of at least ten per cent of the amount of the bid, and model showing construction and locking devices of the amount of the bid, and model showing construction and locking devices of the cell work, and samples of material to be used in said cell work.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the aforesaid County Clerk upon depositing the sum of ten dollars, which sum will be returned upon return of plans and specifications.

The contract price is to be paid from the proceeds of the bonds authorized by the act of the Legislature, approved March 28th, 1907, and the awarding of the contract is contingent upon the sale of said bonds.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of White Fine County, Nevada.

J. F. MILES.

County Clerk.

By F. D. OLDFIELD.
Deputy Clerk.
Ely, Nevada, 25th day of October, 1907.

ASSESSMENT NO 3. MOUNTAIN DELL CONSOLIDATED

MOUNTAIN DELL CONSOLIDATED

Mining Company.

Principal place of business, 251 City
and County Building, Salt Lake City,
Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a
meeting of the board of trustees of the
Mountain Dell Consolidated Mining Company, held on the 15th day of October,
1907, an assessment of one (1) cent per
share was levied and assessed on the
capital stock of sald corporation, payable
at the office of H. W. Griffith, secretary
of said company, at room 251 City and
County building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on
or before the 19th day of November, 1907.

Any stock upon which said assessment
shall remain unpaid on the said 19th day
of November, 1907, will be delinquent,
and unless said delinquent assessment
shall remain unpaid on the said 19th day
of December, 1907, will be delinquent,
shall be paid on or before the 1th day
of December, 1907, said delinquent stock
will be offered for sale and sold at public auction, at the office of the secretary
of said company, on the said 7th day
of December, 1907, at 2:30 p. m. of said
day, to pay said delinquent assessment,
together with the costs of advertising,
and expenses of sale.

H. W. GRIFFITH,
Secretary,
251 City and County Building, Salt Lake

259 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. 251 City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. 251 City, Utah.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Butler-Liberal Consolidated Mining company Principal place of business. Sait Lake City. Utah. Location of mines. Bingham, Utah. Notice: There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. ten of one cent (1c) per share, levied on the 18th day of September, 1907, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

No. No. Amount

| Site the names of the respective share-holders, as follows: No. Amount No. No. No. Amount No. No. Shares: Due 7-Mrs. E. T. Snyder. 1875 \$ 1.87 135-C. N. Butler. 800 5.00 164-Henry Newell 509 5.00 164-Henry Newell 509 5.00 5.00 5.29-Geo. W. Clark. 500 5.00 5.29-Geo. W. Clark. 500 5.00 5.29-Geo. B. Greenwood. 680\$ 6.80 5.30-Albert Everett 375 3.75 3.75 5.33-C. P. Kar. 600 6.00 756-Meyer & Joseph (P1) 390 3.90 767-Kate DeGroot. 375 3.75 815-Mary B. P. Horsfall. 375 3.75 815-Mary B. P. Horsfall. 375 3.75 921-H. M. Moran. 150 1.50 924-Geo. H. Cary. 500 5.00 965-H. E. Moss. 1873 1.87 1096-H. W. Dogcher. 500 5.00 1164-Ressmus Anderson. 500 5.00 11229-Rasmus Anderson. 500 5.00 1225-W. L. Mass. 1.000 10.00 1225-W. L. Mass. 1.000 10.00 1225-W. L. Mass. 1.000 10.00 1236-Child. Cole & Co. 250 2.50 1238-Child. Cole & Co. 250 2.50 1258-Child. Cole & Co. 250 2.50

NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that a special tax for the purpose of extending the sewer upon the property within the district bounded on the north by Fifth South street, on the west by the gravity sewer, on the south by Ninth South street, and on the east by Ninth East street, in sewer district Nos. 1 and 2, for the construction of sewers, has been levied and confirmed by ordinance of the City Council, approved the 22nd day of October, 1907.

confirmed by ordinance of the City Council, approved the 22nd day of October, 1907.

Said special tax is levied upon the following described real property, in Sait Lake City, to-wit. In lots Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 35; in lots Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7 and 4, block 36; in lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 36; in lots Nos. 5 and 6, block 19, all in Plat "A", and in lots 5, 5, 7 and 8, block 21, Plat "B" abutting on Fifth South street, between State and Second East streets; on Second East street between Fifth South and Sixth South streets; and on Sixth South and Sixth South streets; and on Sixth South and 2, all of Sait Lake City, and is due and payable in five equal installments, and said first installment becomes due and delinquent on the 22nd of October, 1908, and said second installment will become delinquent on the 22nd of October, 1908, and so on.

Each of said installments shall bear interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum from date of approval of the ordinance confirming the levy of said tax, to-wit, the 22nd day of October, 1907, until date of delinquency, and eight (8) per cent per annum from delinquency until paid; provided, that one or more of said installments, or the whole tax may be paid on or before ten days after the approval of the ordinance confirming the levy of the tax. to-wit, October 22nd, 1907; provided also, that one or more installments, or the whole tax may be paid on the day any installment becomes due, by paying the amount thereof and interest to date of payment. All special taxes are payable at my office, Room 102. City and County Building, Sait Lake City. Dated at Sait Lake City, Utah, this 28th day of October, 1907.

FRANK A. SWENSON, City Treasurer and Collector of Special Taxes.

Sewer Extension No. 180.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR SALT
Lake County, State of Utah.
John M. Wilkinson, Plaintiff, vs. Laura
May Gold, Silver and Copper Mining
Company, a corporation, defendant.—
Notice:

Company, a corporation, defendant.

Notice:
All persons holding or claiming liens under the provisions of chapter I, title 33. Laws of Utah, 1898, on the North Star lode mining claim, situate in Big Cottonwood mining district. Salt Lake county. Utah, said claim having been located January I, 1902, by Mrs. Mary Fritz and H. L. Berkey, are hereby notified to be and appear before the District Court for Salt Lake county. State of Utah, C. W. Morse, Judge, on the 31st day of October, 1907, at 10 a clock a. m., and to exhibit then and there the proof of said liens, or be forever barred. be forever barred
Dated this 28th day of September, 1907.
(Seal.) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By DAVID A SMITH, Deputy.

DESERET AND JOY STAGE. Leaves Deseret Tuesday and Friday, Arrives at Joy, 5:45 p. m. Leaves Joy Wednesday and Saturday, 8 a. m. Arrifes Deseret, 4:45 p. m. STEPHEN GREENWAY.

Mail Contractor and Carrier, Deseret, Utah.

The Equity Investment Co., (Incorporated.)
Alex. A. Robertson, Mgr. Successor to HOMER & ROBERTSON, 218 South Main St.
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSUR-

Bettles, Mathez & Co.,

W. G. KING, Manager.
ASSAYS—ANALYSES—ORE
TESTS. 158 S. W. Temple St., Salt Lake City. Telephone Ind. 1146.

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THERE ARE CHEAPER IN

Than ours-because the goods are cheaper, or workmanship is cheaper-everything else bein same. There is no house that can undersell no none that can give you the

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Which carries an absolute guarantee in every

ROWE & KELLYC

132-134 S. MAIN STREET

FOR SALE!

Salt Lake City coupon paving warrants (in \$500.00 and \$1000.00 denominations) bear ing 6 per cent interest. Redeemable in ten annual payments. A safe, conservative and paying investment, especially desirable for small investors.

P. J. MORAN, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CITY,

WALKER BROTHERS, BANKERS.

(Incorporated.) ESTABLISHED 1859. Absorbed the Sait Lake branch of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent. Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued, Available in All Parts of the World. WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT.

Houston Real Estate Investment Co.

ESTABLISHED 1889.
Capital, \$10,000; Surplus, \$50,000
Special attention given to the cellection of rents, payment of taxes, and the care of property for non-residents 251 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Salt Lake City, Utab.

R. G. DUN & CO., THE MERCANTILE AGENCY GEORGE RUST, General Manager. Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming Office in Tribune Bidg., Sait Lake City. ESTABLISHED 1841. 189 OFFICES

W. S. M'CORNICK, W. F. ADAMS, President, Vice-President UTAH NATIONAL BANK Salt Lake City, Utah.
Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Safety Deposit Boxes for rent.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

JOSEPH NELSON, THOS R CUTLER Cashier. Vice-President. ESTABLISHED 1889. UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

WM. F. ARMSTRONG, President. BYRON GROO, Cashler. Commercial banking in all its branches. Four per cent interest on savings ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. National Bank of the Republic

A thoroughly modern savings depart-ment conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent. U. S. Depositary Frank Knox, president; James A. Murray, vice-president; W. F. Earls, cashler. Capital paid in, \$390,000. Interest paid on time deposits.

U. S. Depository. DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Capital, \$500,000.00; surplus, \$500,000.00.

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